

Problems of Modeling the Relationship of Family Related Groups and the State in Political Rent-Seeking Society

Rais Burganov^{1*}, *Elena Dolonina*¹, and *Zulfia Burganova*²

¹Department of Economics and Organization of Production, Kazan State Power Engineering University, 420066, str. Krasnoselskaya 51, Kazan, Russia.

²Department of Education, Kazan Federal University, 420111, St., Kremlyovskaya 18, Kazan, Russia.

Abstract. The search for political rent is an essential attribute of the coexistence of the interests of family-related groups and the state. A civilized solution to problems in this area has not been fully developed, even in the developed countries of the world. In the media, materials on clan approaches to the distribution of the country's resources are regularly thrown up, which increases tension in human society and uncertainties in future development. In order to take proactive measures, it is necessary to model the state and prospects of the relationship of family-related groups and the state. The paper discusses some approaches to modeling the relationship of family-related groups and the state in political rent-seeking society. The research methodology uses data from a survey of student youth, which is divided into three groups: students' perceptions of the current political and economic atmosphere of society, assessment of opportunities for access to political rent through family-related ties, assessment of measures for state regulation of the process of obtaining political rent by representatives of family-related groups society. According to the author, in the political life of society, institutions should be created to regulate the behavior of family-related groups in the implementation of political rents.

Keywords: Corruption, family-related groups, participants in political rent, youth.

1 Introduction

The topic is relevant in many ways, especially in terms of solving the problems of corruption in any society. The existing approaches to the study of the relationship of the state and family-related groups of society concerning political rent relations partially correspond to the modern level of development of economic, social, political, and managerial relations of human civilization and should be further developed. The unresolved issues in determining the effective participation of family-related groups in public and political life can be defined as a sign of the weakness of political science, a kind of indicator of a political crisis.

In such conditions, any attempt to thoroughly analyze the coexistence of interests of the state and family-related groups of society should be supported by political science

* Corresponding author: burraabr@g.mail.com

representatives and politicians, especially if it concerns the creation and appropriation of political rent.

The criterion for the success of political science, therefore, will be its ability to obtain qualitatively broad and in-depth results that would significantly improve political practice. Modeling the balance of interests of the state and family-related groups of society based on the distribution of political rent allows us to obtain data on the underlying causes of their activity and to anticipate future events and take appropriate measures.

The essence of political rent is considered in many works. In the classic work, political rent is a model of the functioning of the political sphere or the sphere of political decision-making [1]. In the most general sense, it is an annuity, gaining some advantages, connected not with your personal achievements, but with the position in the social structure [2]. The solution to some problems in this area is given in the previous research writings [3, 4].

2 Method

In content, this article is a case study of reality, which is based on the use of such methods as the generalization and comparison of data on the implementation of interests of family-related groups of society and the state, analysis and synthesis of the development of political events; taking into account external and internal factors regulating the relationship of family-related groups of society and the state. Also used are the methods of institutional-functional analysis, SWOT analysis, "principal-agent", and the concept of "conflict of interest". It should be noted that as part of the study, a small express sociological survey was conducted of more than 100 students of a Russian university, with the help of which a tendency was revealed in their understanding of problems in the relations of family-related groups of society and the state regarding political rent.

3 Result and discussion

As is known, the use of the principles of determinism of the development of the socio-economic system from industrial relations, geographical location (the concept of "geographical determinism"), the state of science and technology (the concept of "technocratic determinism") predetermines the vector of development of the economies of many states. In particular, several concepts of wisdoms from philosopher to role of engineers, scientists, and the research council is high in political view of government. The latter is of particular importance in the transition of society from "Industry 3.0" to "Industry 4.0". Institutional changes as a process permeate all systemic elements, including economic, political, social, and also moral-psychological.

At the same time, one cannot forget the huge role of family-kinship relations in public administration. The concept of "nepotism" is widely used in scientific research, that is, protection based on personal connections. The term originated a long time ago, from the Latin *Nepos* (nephew), and designated the phenomenon of the XV to XVI centuries, when the Roman popes handed outposts to their relatives.

In modern conditions, the role of family and family-kinship relations in society, its socio-economic status changed. One of the important criteria for the level of development of civilization is the impossibility of the transfer of control of the country by inheritance. A person is appointed to a new position without undergoing professional selection and often not being a good specialist, it called the nepotism. A parent cannot directly convey his status, so he tries to transform political capital into other forms that seem to be the most attractive today.

However, if a representative - the leader of a family-related cell occupies a key place in public administration, then manifestations of nepotism are always possible, which causes tension in society. According to sociologists, amount 41 % of Russians do not agree of the moral state of modern society [5]. The reasons for this assessment, there are corruption components. In recent years, the activities of family-related groups of the Arashukovs,

Zakharchenko, and others were insight of law enforcement agencies Russia. However, this article considered some conceptual aspects of the participation of family-family relations in public management. It is also highlighted at the latest work [5, 6].

To the question “Do you agree with the fact that in modern conditions family-related business groups are the basis for the development of political life in Russia?” – (i) “yes” in 17.6 %, “no” in 45.88 %, and “I find it difficult to answer”- amount of 36.47 % of the students surveyed [7]. In general, public control bodies could not develop conceptual principles for the participation of family-related groups and communities in the implementation of political rent. Any scientific evidence in the study is based on the use of a certain system of terms and concepts. So, in this study, the basic terms include “family-related group” and “search for political rent”.

Any scientific evidence in the study is based on the use of a certain system of terms and concepts. Thus, in the present study, the main term includes “family-related group”. For a long time, public relations, which are based on the predominant use of family and family ties in public administration, have been institutionalized into social organizations like “clans.” However, the category of “clan” in science and practice has generally received a negative connotation and is perceived as an institution of the corruption of society [8]. In some publications, the features of manifestations of clan ties in the political system of the regional level were considered.

Max Weber considered clan structures as the dominant form of social organization. In his opinion, clans will gradually disappear as a form of social organization [9]. But, unfortunately, the clans are still directly involved in political life and claim a share of political rent.

It seems to us that the use of the category “family-related group” will make it possible to more clearly describe the structure of political processes and reveal not only negative but also positive aspects of its place in the political life of society. At the same time, we note that the family-related group and households are not the same. A common understanding of the essence of the household is formed. Thus, the National Research University “Higher School of Economics” jointly traditionally conducts sociological research devoted to Russian society. In their questionnaire, it is noted that “by “ family ” or “ household ” we understand all people living with you and having common income and expenses. If your family has unmarried children under the age of 18 yr old who do not live with you because they are studying in a different locality, include them in the household” [10].

There are also government statistics on household accounting. A household is a group of people living in the same dwelling or part thereof, jointly providing themselves with food and everything necessary for life, fully or partially combining and spending their money. These people may be related by kinship relations or relationships arising from marriage, or be not relatives, or both. From the composition of private households stand out family cells. A family unit is a married couple with children, or a married couple without children, or a mother with children, or a father with children. A family unit may constitute an independent household or be part of a household where there are other relatives and (or) non-relatives (for example, a grandmother, a nephew, a nanny raising children).

But by definition the essence of the family-related group there are no generally accepted approaches. Unlike households, a family-related group may have informal relationships based on imaginary kinship. Thus, a “family-related group” is understood as an institutional organization based on close kinship of its constituent elements (people), managed by an elder / kinship leader and existing for several generations.

And by definition, the essence of the family-related group, there are no generally accepted approaches. Unlike households, a family-related group may have informal relationships based on imaginary kinship. In general, today, any society has a deep level of differentiation and diversity in values, aspirations, attitudes of family-related groups. Accordingly, it is very difficult to manage such a structured society.

Based on the institutional-functional analysis, family-related groups of society can be classified according to different criteria (Table 1).

Table 1. The institutional form of family-related groups

No	Classification criteria	The institutional form of family-related groups
1	Joint business	Family-related business group
2	Activities in public administration	Family-related groups in government bodies
3	Activities in the municipal government	Family-related groups in municipal governments
4	Activities in public institutions (universities, schools, etc.)	Family-related groups in public institutions (universities, schools, etc.)
5	By the criterion of kinship	Formal family-related groups
6	According to the criterion for establishing informal kinship.	Informal family-related groups
7	Joint activities in individual sectors of the economy	Branch family-related groups

The methodology of SWOT analysis allows us to characterize the strengths and weaknesses of the interaction of family-related groups of society and the state as participants in political rent; and also to identify opportunities and threats to the coexistence of the interests of the state and family-related groups of society (Table 2).

Table 2. SWOT-analysis of relations between the state and family-related groups

Strengths	Weaknesses
family-related groups of society are the basis of the existence of society; stabilize the state of society; ensuring the level of trust	lack of clear state interaction with family-related groups; lack of a mechanism for early detection of inappropriate behavior of family-related groups
Opportunities	Threats
the ability to effectively use the potential of family-related groups of society; the possibility of strengthening political power by working with family-related groups in society	corruption development; the emergence of a dynastic vertical of power; possible redistribution of regional capital after the departure of the head of the family-related group of society and the emergence of new power family-related groups of society; influence on the power system and the political life of the country

It should be noted that the SWOT analysis of the relationship between the state and family-related groups regarding political rent does not provide specific recommendations and answers to the questions posed. In the future, it is necessary to carry out work on the collection and analysis of the information obtained by involving expert analysts. Hypothetically, each institutional form of family-related groups listed in Table 1 should have access to political rent, that is, to obtain benefits not related to the production of goods and services (Table 3).

Table 3. Availability of family-related groups to political rent

No.	Institutional form of family-related groups	Access to political rent
1	Family-related business groups	Significant
2	Family-related groups in government bodies	Average
3	Family-related groups in municipal governments	Lower average
4	Family-related groups in public institutions (universities, schools, etc.)	Insignificant
5	Formal family-related groups	Average
6	Informal family-related groups	Significant
7	Branch family-related groups	Significant
8	Family-related groups of a certain political and geographical area	Significant

But, in order to receive political rent, the family-related group must find that niche, using which you can get guaranteed benefits. The search for such a niche requires the expenditure of certain resources to obtain non-market revenues acquired at the expense of public goods and the state budget.

When interviewing amount of 35 % of respondents to the question: “If your relative (a) has a high position in the state structure, will you wait for help from him?” Noted the item - “yes” - 18.5 %; 23.4 % - “no”, 58.1 % - “it all depends on the situation.” This means that some rely on their personal potential or know their relatives as unreliable and distrustful people [7].

4 Conclusion

Thus, the study of the future interaction of family-related groups of society and the state in the implementation of political rent is a complex research project. It depends on solving many current issues. In the framework of this article, it is specified that the role of family-related groups in the history of the development of modern society does not go by the wayside. A new interpretation of the term “family-related group” is also given on the basis of a functional-institutional approach and their institutional forms are defined.

In order to identify the spatial interaction of family-related groups of society and the state in the search for political rent for the first time, it is proposed to use the term “political range”, where the biological (kinship) principle is essential. Based on the use of the method of SWOT analysis of the relationship between the state and family-related groups in the field of political rent, its external and internal factors are determined, which allows us to systematize the manifestations of the interests of the state and family-related groups.

In the final part of the article, it is proposed to simulate the interactions of family-related groups of society and the state in the sphere of realization of political rent on the basis of the principle-agent theory and the theory of plurality of interests. Modeling the balance of interests of the state and family-related groups of society based on the distribution of political rent allows us to obtain data on the underlying causes of their activity and to anticipate future events and take appropriate measures.

Acknowledgments

This reported study was supported by RFBR and EISR in the research project No 19-011-31037.

References

1. G. Tullock. Public goods, the redistribution and search for rent. [trans. English] L. Goncharova. Moscow: Publishing House of the Gaidar Institute, (2011), 224 p. <https://www.iep.ru/ru/gordon-tallock-obshchestvennye-blaga-raspredelenie-i-poiskrenty.Html>
2. O. Serensen. Scientific Yearbook of the Institute of IP & UR RAS, **3**:61–97(2016). <https://yearbook.uran.ru./arkhiv/103-publikatsii/vypusk-2016-16-3>
3. R.A. Burganov, I.S. Carpova, B.R. Burganjv. Journal of Political Studies, **3**(2):24–31 (2019). <https://naukaru.ru/ru/nauka/article/29858/view>.
4. V.Y. Vishnever, R.A. Burganov, I.V. Nusratullin. Institutional transformations in the field of services in digital economy. Samara State University of Economics (Samara, Russia, 2018). European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences **57**:1759–1768. <https://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2019.03.178>
5. S. Ding, C. Jia, Z. Wu, X. Zhang, Int. Rev. Financ. Anal., **36**:153–167(2014). <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1057521913001804>
6. T. Cagala, U. Glogowsky, V. Grimm, J. Rincke, and A. Tuset Cueva, [Online] SSRN, 3112049 (2017). https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3112049
7. R. Burganov, E. Altynbaeva, R. Sinnurova, Innovative Economic Symposium 2019–Potential of Eurasian Economic Union (IES2019), **73**,01005:1–6(2020). https://www.shs-conferences.org/articles/shsconf/abs/2020/01/shsconf_ies_2019_01005/shsconf_ies_2019_01005.html
8. S. Knack, J. Public Policy, **27**,3:255–291(2007). <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/8377>
9. M. Weber, *Рецензии на книгу «Избранные произведения»* [Max Weber: Selected works]. Moscow: Progress (1990), p. 707–735. [in Russian]. <https://www.livelib.ru/book/1000073062-izbrannye-proizvedeniya-maks-weber>
10. ISRAS. *Memo notes of the Federal Scientific and Technical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences materials of the meeting of the Scientific Council* (Moscow, February 27, 2019). Second issue. Moscow: FNISTS RAS. (2019). p. 18. [in Russian] https://www.isras.ru/files/File/publ/Uchenye_zapiski_%202019_2.pdf